

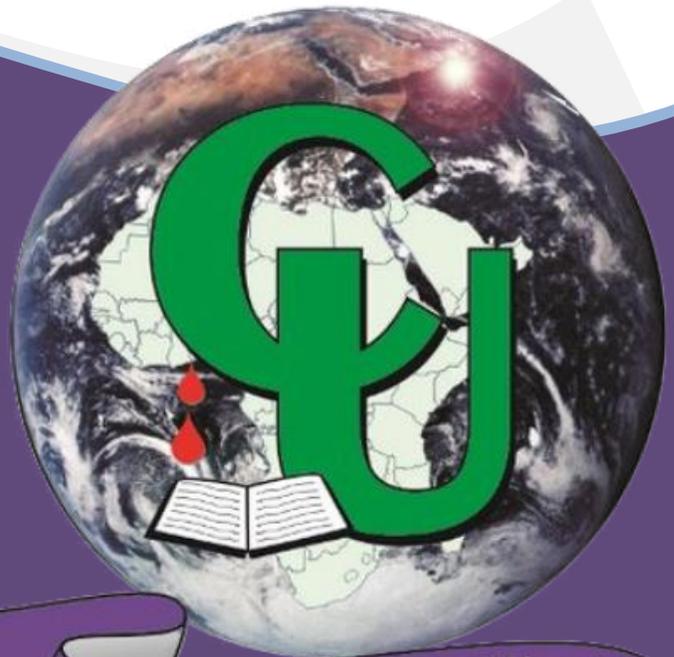
COVENANT UNIVERSITY

TUTORIAL KIT

PROGRAMME: SOCIOLOGY

OMEGA SEMESTER

300 LEVEL



Raising A New Generation Of Leaders

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CANAANLAND, KM 10, IDIROKO ROAD
P.M.B. 1023, OTA, OGUN STATE, NIGERIA

TITLE OF EXAMINATION: BSc. EXAMINATION

COLLEGE: BUSINESS AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT: SOCIOLOGY

SESSION: 2015/2016

SEMESTER: OMEGA

COURSE CODE: SOC 321

CREDIT UNIT: 2

COURSE TITLE: METHODS OF SOCIAL RESEARCH 2

INSTRUCTION: CREDIT WILL BE GIVEN FOR CLARITY OF EXPRESSION AND ORDERLY PRESENTATION OF MATERIAL. ANSWER QUESTION ONE AND ANY OTHER TWO. **TIME: 2 HOURS**

(a) Suggest a good research topic for your final-year project and write out a proposal on how you intend to carry out such a research project. (20 marks)

(b) What are the likely outcomes of your research? (10 marks)

(a) What makes a sociologist similar or different from a natural scientist in the research process? (10 marks)

(b) Do you think social research is essential in solving social problems? (10 marks)

(a) Explain Observation and Focus Group Discussion as qualitative research methods in sociology. (10 marks)

(b) State clearly the various sampling techniques known to you. (10 marks)

(a) What is report writing in the research process? (5 marks)

(b) Describe the preliminary, middle and supplementary sections of a typical research project report. (15 marks)

A hypothesis is a logical supposition, a reasonable guess, an educated conjecture which provides a tentative explanation for a phenomenon under investigation. Discuss.(20 marks)



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TITLE OF EXAMINATION: B.Sc Sociology EXAMINATION

COLLEGE: College of Business and Social Sciences

DEPARTMENT: Sociology

SESSION: 2015/2016

COURSE CODE: SOC 322

COURSE TITLE: Sociology of Crime and Delinquency II

SEMESTER: OMEGA

CREDIT UNIT: 2

TIME: 2 HOURS

INSTRUCTION: Answer Question 1 and any two other. Credit will be given for clarity of expression and orderly.

Marking Guide

Present a comprehensive essay on Robert Agnew's General Strain theory—30 Marks.

Solution

Students are expected to give the basic background of Robert Agnew's General Strain theory and point out its ideological influence—5marks.

They are to present the two additional types of strain presented by Agnew—5marks.

The precipitators of strain must be mentioned in Agnew's theory—5marks.

Students are expected to articulate the propositions of Agnew in crime events—10marks.

Finally the empirical relevance or policy implications of the theory is expected to be presented—5marks.

In the measurement of crime, three methods are central to our gaining knowledge on crime. Present these methods and suggest the most effective in estimating the prevalence rate of crime—20 Marks.

Solution

In the measurement of crime, four methods are central and the students are expected to mention at least 3 of these methods. These will include:

Crime trend—5marks

Location and time of crime—5marks.

Locus of crime—5marks

Severity of crime—5marks.

Discuss rational choice theory—20 Marks.

Solution

In an attempt at discussing this question, students are to establish the economic philosophy of crime causation. The argument on the rationality and calculative effect of crime activism must be clearly accentuated. Benefit and cost analysis is quite essential in this regard—10 marks.

The decision making process of the criminals and the need to mitigate the problem of crime through intrusion into the thinking processes or choices of offenders is important and this must be explained by the students—5 marks.

The policy implications of the theory must be presented by the students—5marks.

Explain the etiology of crime from the purview of Life Course theory.

Solution

The etiology of crime as presented in Life Course theory is closely linked to life style of victims and the criminals. Students are therefore expected to present the role of victim and their life styles that make them vulnerable to crime victimization.

Crime in essence is seen as the interaction between the criminals and the victims—3marks.

Students are to explain the precursors of victimization in the modern society (Capitalism, expensive goods, convertible items)—2marks.

The explanations of the eight proposition offered by Hindlang and Gottfredson is quite important in this regard and this will attract 10marks.

The policy implication of this theory will carry 5marks.

Write on the nature and extent of crime in criminological study.

Solution

On the nature and extent of crime, three important methods are central to our understanding the dimension and volume of crime within a given context. The students are therefore expected to explain these three methods alongside their limitations and these will include:

Uniform crime Record—5marks.

National Crime Victimization Survey—5marks.

Self-Report Survey—5marks.

Reflection on the best of the three methods—5marks.



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COLLEGE: College of Business and Social Sciences

DEPARTMENT: Sociology

SESSION: 2015/2016

SEMESTER: OMEGA

COURSE CODE: SOC 322

CREDIT UNIT: 2

COURSE TITLE: Sociology of Crime and Delinquency II **TIME:** 2 HOURS

INSTRUCTION: Answer Question 1 and any two other. Credit will be given for clarity of expression and orderly.

Present a comprehensive essay on Robert Agnew's General Strain theory—30 Marks.

In the measurement of crime, three methods are central to our gaining knowledge on crime. Present these methods and suggest the most effective in estimating the prevalence rate of crime—20 Marks.

Discuss rational choice theory—20 Marks.

Explain the etiology of crime from the purview of Life Course theory—20marks.

Write on the nature and extent of crime in criminological study—20marks.

Marking Guide for Soc 323 (Political Sociology)

Answer 1

- Introduction: the students is required to provide a working definition of ideology 2mks
- Discuss the features, types and functions of ideology 15mks
- Evaluation of the statement that lack of political ideology amongst our political elites is the bane of national development 10mks
- Conclusion 3mks

Answer 2

- Introduction: the students is expected to provide a brief review of what political sociology represents 2mks
- Discussion of the main contributions of Karl Marx to political sociology 8mks
- Application of Marx's theoretical position to assessing the nature and dynamics of politics in Nigeria 7mks
- Conclusion 3mks

Answer 3

- Introduction: the students is required to give a brief talk on the statement made by defining what leadership represents 2mks
- Discussion of Emile Durkheim's contribution to political sociology 8mks
- Using Durkheim's work, critically evaluate the assertion that leadership is the major problem of the Nigerian state 7mks
- Conclusion 3mks

Answer 4

- Introduction: the students needs to provide us with a brief explanation of what social inequality represents 2mks
- Discussion of the concepts of power, authority and legitimacy in interrogating the question of social inequalities in societies 8mks
- Evaluation of how power and authority exercised by our political elites helps to maintain, change or worsen the growing incidence of inequalities in our social context 7mks
- Conclusion 3mks

Answer 5

- Introduction: the students are expected to provide a brief definition of the concept of the state and its function in modern society 2mks
- Discussion of Karl Marx and Emile Durkheim work on the role of the state in society 8mks
- Application of their concept of the state in the Nigerian context with veritable examples to justify your position about the work which best describe the make-up of the Nigeria State. 7mks
- Conclusion 3mks



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P.M.B 1023, OTA, OGUN STATE, NIGERIA.

TITLE OF EXAMINATION: B.Sc EXAMINATION
COLLEGE: COLLEGE OF BUSINESS AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT: SOCIOLOGY **SESSION:** 2015/2016 **SEMESTER:** OMEGA
COURSE CODE: SOC 325 **CREDIT UNIT:** 2
COURSE TITLE: GENDER AND DEVELOPMENT
INSTRUCTION: Answer questions one and any other two Questions. **TIME:** 2 hrs

1. Discuss the relationship between gender and gender roles. Provide evidence as to how gender roles are evident among men and women in the workplace and the family, and how our ideas about gender make them seem normal. **15 marks**

b. Development challenges are clear problems operationalised in terms of how it is defined and measured. Using clear economic and social indicators, define development identifying the indices for measurement. **15 marks**

2. Examine the importance of education to any given society? **5 marks**

b. Explain factors that have contributed to gender disparity in school enrolment in Nigeria. **15 marks**

3. Feminists argue that, while women's positions in society have improved, women continue to be subordinate (of lower status) to men in the society. We have been exposed to a number of pieces of evidence across several realms of everyday life that might relate to this point. Using the evidence from the **political economy** in Nigeria, argue for or against the feminist position. **20 marks**

4. Write comprehensive and explanatory notes on one of the following gender issues of your choice

- Female genital cutting (FGC)
- Forced early marriage/ Teen marriage
- Puberty initiation rites
- Male child preference and discrimination against the girl child
- Wife inheritance and hospitality practices
- IPPF reproductive health strategy **20 marks**

5. Using a framework of your choice show the interconnection between the factors contributing to high maternal and child mortality in Nigeria. List and discuss the probable factors. **20 marks**

MARKING GUIDE SOC 325 2015/2016 OMEGA SEMESTER EXAMINATION

1a.

Definition of gender 3 marks

Definition of gender role **3 marks**

The relationship between gender and gender role **9 marks**

labour is divided in Nigerian society along gender lines. Very few women are active in the political and professional arenas. In urban areas, increasing numbers of women are becoming involved in the professional workforce, but they are greatly outnumbered by their male counterparts.

The division of social roles between men and women in the family is historically the earliest form of division of labour and it is also the earliest class division

Modern Nigeria is a patriarchal society. Men are dominant over women in virtually all areas. While Nigeria is a signatory to the international Convention on Equality for Women, it means little to the average Nigerian woman. Women still have fewer legal rights than men

1b. Defining development

The definition of development has changed over the past five decades with economic, political, and social trends. The study of development usually includes the application of methodologies and conceptual models borrowed from anthropology, economics, political science, and sociology
Development' can have a number of possible meanings. These include:

1. Improvement
2. Expansion
3. Passing through different stages or phases
4. Progress
5. Cumulative change
6. Growth – orderly change from simple to complex or primitive to advanced. **4marks**

• Measurement (Economic or social indicators include the following)

Economic indicators: Barbanti (2004)

1. Gross domestic product (GDP) – a measure of the total value of economic goods and services created by a society over a specific time period.
2. Gross national product (GNP) – a measure (sometimes called gross national income) that includes net income from abroad (such as the value of foreign investments).
3. Quality of life: Economic growth and prosperity.

Social indicators: In this respect we can note a number of possible social indicators of development, starting with what Badri (1994) identifies as political factors such as: Democracy: The basic idea here is that greater levels of social development are associated with a broad range of

- political freedoms, such as democratic elections, the right to free assembly and association, peaceful protest, freedom of speech and religion.

- Rights, such as legal representation, a fair trial, and so forth.
- Distributive justice: public access to goods and services (such as health care, education and the like)

Human Development Index (HDI), such as that constructed by Mahbub ulHaq (1990) and used by the United Nations development programme. The index assesses and ranks countries in terms of three economic and cultural dimensions:

- **life expectancy** at birth
- **knowledge**– measured by adult literacy and educational provision
- **living standards** measured by GDP per capita.

The HDI has an obvious advantage in that it doesn't rank countries according to some form of predetermined 'development scale'. Rather, it focuses on a comparison between different societies and their relationship to each other. **16 marks**

2. importance of education

- Makes better citizens
- Ensures a productive future
- Opens new vistas
- Spreads awareness
- Bolsters confidence
- Helps in decision-making **5marks**

Factors that have contributed to gender disparity in school enrolment

- 1). Macro-societal level factors
 - (a) Socio- cultural values
 - (b) Religious values
 - (c) Political economic factors
 - (d) Geographical location factor.

2. House hold level factors

3. School related factors **15 marks**

3.

The marginalization of Nigerian women in politics and decision making is as old as the Nigerian society. It actually predates the advent of colonialism in Southern and Northern Nigeria.

Marginalization of women is reinforced by patriarchy, poverty, and illiteracy, religious and cultural norms. The long years of military rule in Nigeria further worsened the position of women in political participation. Yet, the development of any country requires the participation of both men and women. Herein lies the challenge.

Challenges Determining womens participation in politics

- **Lack of Resources:** Economic, Material and Human; feminisation of poverty. Political space appears to be opened to those with strong political affiliations.
- Discriminatory laws and gender blind policies.
- Lack of political will.

- Lack of internal democracy in most of the political parties
- Popularity of the candidate and not necessarily political platform.
- Patriarchy, god fatherism, male dominated party executives
- Political violence, Lawlessness
- Corruption: illegalities, rigging, oppression, manipulation,
- Vote buying.

4. For each of these questions you will be graded on your appropriate use of concepts and specific evidence to illustrate your points. Additionally, the organisation and clarity of argument will be factored into students grade. **20 marks**

Definition

History

Likely Causes

Challenges of women faced with the cultural practices

Impact on their lives or health

Likely way out

5. Factors affecting maternal mortality

Poor Nutrition, Sanitation Problems, Anemia, Hemorrhage, Induced Abortion, Anemia, VVF, Eclampsia, Obstructed Labour, Hemorrhage, Infection, Unsafe Abortion, Hypertensive Disease In Pregnancy, High Fertility, Poor Reproductive Health Behavior, Teen Pregnancy, Low Use of Primary Health Care Facility, Gender Inequality and Discrimination.

Factors that contributes to high child mortality

Malaria, Malnutrition, Sanitation, Inadequate Housing, Safe Water, Poverty, MalariaVaccine Preventable Disease, Nutritional Deficiency.



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EXAMINATION: B.Sc.

COLLEGE: BUSINESS AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT: SOCIOLOGY

SESSION: 2015/2016

COURSE CODE: SOC326

COURSE TITLE: RURAL SOCIOLOGY

INSTRUCTION: ANSWER QUESTIONS ONE (1) AND ANY OTHER TWO.

SEMESTER: OMEGA

CREDIT UNIT: 2

TIME: 2 HOURS

-
1. (a) Enumerate ten (10) differences between rural and urban areas. (10 marks)
(b) Explain the differences between rural and urban areas. (20 marks)

 2. Discuss:
(a) history of rural sociology; and (10 marks)
(b) the focus of rural sociology. (10 marks)

 3. Explain the following theoretical models of rural sociology:
(a) Evolutionary; (6 marks)
(b) Structural-Functionalist; and (6 marks)
(c) Conflict. (8 marks)

 4. Discuss the views of the following theorists on the composition of a rural and an urban area:
(a) Ferdinand Tonnies (7 marks)
(b) Talcott Parsons (7 marks)
(c) Emile Durkheim (6 marks)

 5. Write briefly on the following:
(a) what is migration?; (3 marks)
(b) types; (5 marks)
(c) pattern of migration; (3 marks)
(d) causes of migration; (3 marks)
(e) the push and pull factors of migration; and (3 marks)
(f) the impact of rural/urban migration. (3 marks)



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EXAMINATION: B.Sc.

COLLEGE: BUSINESS AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT: SOCIOLOGY

SESSION: 2015/2016

COURSE CODE: SOC326

COURSE TITLE: RURAL SOCIOLOGY

INSTRUCTION: ANSWER QUESTIONS ONE (1) AND ANY OTHER TWO.

SEMESTER: OMEGA

CREDIT UNIT: 2

TIME: 2 HOURS

-
1. (a) Enumerate ten (10) differences between rural and urban areas. (10 marks)
Size of place, occupation, social mobility, social stratification, population density, closeness to nature, simplicity of culture, social interaction, social differentiation, social control, and standard of living.
- (b) Explain the differences between rural and urban areas. (20 marks)
Explain the differences with vivid examples.
2. Discuss:
- (a) history of rural sociology; and (10 marks)
Trace to the 1800 and promoted in the 1920s
- (b) the focus of rural sociology. (10 marks)
Explain the following: Relationship among ruralites, standard of living and social problems
3. Explain the following theoretical models of rural sociology:
- (a) Evolutionary; (5 marks)
Proponents, views and criticisms
- (b) Structural-Functionalist; and (7 marks)
Proponents, views and criticisms
Explain the concept of consensus theory
- (c) Conflict. (8 marks)
Proponents, views and criticisms
4. Discuss the views of the following theorists on the composition of a rural and an urban area:
Mention of Gemeinschaft and Gessellshaft; pattern variables; and mechanical and organic solidarity
- (a) Ferdinand Tonnies (7 marks)
- (b) Talcott Parsons (7 marks)
- (c) Emile Durkheim (6 marks)

5. Write briefly on the following:

(a) what is migration?;

(3 marks)

- According to the Migration guide (2005), migration is the movement of people from one place in the world to another for the purpose of taking up permanent or semi-permanent residence, usually across a political boundary.

(b) Types

(5 marks)

- **Internal Migration:** Moving to a new home within a state, country, or continent.
- **External Migration:** Moving to a new home in a different state, country, or continent.
- **Emigration:** Leaving one country to move to another (e.g., the Pilgrims emigrated *from* England).
- **Immigration:** Moving into a new country (e.g., the Pilgrims immigrated *to* America).
- **Population Transfer:** When a government forces a large group of people out of a region, usually based on ethnicity or religion. This is also known as an **involuntary** or **forced migration**.
- **Return Migration:** The voluntary movements of immigrants back to their place of origin. This is also known as **circular migration**.
- **Seasonal Migration:** The process of moving for a period of time in response to labor or climate conditions (e.g., farm workers following crop harvests or working in cities off-season; "snowbirds" moving to the southern and southwestern United States during winter).

(c) pattern of migration;

(3 marks)

- According to Laquian (1980), migration might be direct - as one migrates directly from the village to the city and stays there permanently.
- It may be circular or seasoned which may involve movement from city to village or from one rural area to another during the farming season.

(d) causes of migration;

(3 marks)

Voluntary and involuntary

(e) the push and pull factors of migration; and

(3 marks)

Unemployment, low standard of education, ill-health, / social amenities, employment, etc.

(f) the impact of rural/urban migration.

(3 marks)

Underdevelopment, congestion, pressure on social amenities



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TITLE OF EXAMINATION: B.Sc Sociology EXAMINATION

COLLEGE: College of Business and Social Sciences

DEPARTMENT: Sociology

SESSION: 2015/2016

COURSE CODE: SOC 327

COURSE TITLE: Sociology of Organization

SEMESTER: OMEGA

CREDIT UNIT: 2

TIME: 2 HOURS

INSTRUCTION: Answer question **one** and any other two

Critically explain the interrelationship between the following in the understanding of sociology of organization: A. Systems approach **7½ marks**. B. Contingency approach **7½ marks**. C. Labour Process approach **7½ marks**. D. Action approach **7½ marks**

Total 30 marks

Critically explain Organizational behaviour and its relevance **20 marks**.

As a result of its criticisms, will you say Max Weber's Bureaucratic Model is no longer relevant in today's theoretical organizational analysis? **20 marks**.

Explain Organization Structure and clearly describe three forms of Organization Structure. **20 marks**.

Fayol's pride of place in administrative theory is more attributed to his definition of what management is rather than his 14 principles to provide guidelines for the manager. Discuss. **20 marks**.

SOC 327 MARKING GUIDE 2016

Question 1

Explanation of sociology of organization **2 marks**. Systems approach sees organizations as systems with interrelated parts **7 marks**. Contingency approach emphasizes the influence of an organization's context or environment on its structure and function **7 marks**. Action approach analyses organizations in terms of the orientations and actions of organizational members **7 marks**. Labour process approach focuses on the means whereby labour is controlled etc, **7 marks**. **Total 30 marks**

Question 2

Organizational Behaviour is a field of study that investigates the impact that individuals, groups, and structure have on behavior within organizations, for the purpose of applying such knowledge toward improving an organization's effectiveness **5 marks**. The levels of analyses - OB studies three determinants of behavior in organizations: individuals, groups, and structure. In addition, OB applies the knowledge gained about individuals, groups, and the effect of structure on behavior in order to make organizations work more effectively **7 marks**. Relevance: it is all we care for; employers care about it and organizations care about it **8 marks**. **Total 20 marks**.

Question 3

Explanation of Max Weber's Ideal Bureaucracy and its characteristics, **10 marks**. Its shortcomings and criticisms **10 marks**. **Total 20 marks**

Question 4

Explanation of organization structure and its components - the way organization tasks are divided into units and the way they are coordinated to achieve the desired goals and objectives. **10 marks**. Explanation of three forms of organization structure - One-man-band, Functional Structure, The Divisional Structure **10 marks**. **Total 20 marks**

Question 5

Discussion of Henri Fayol's definition of management - in terms of five primary elements: planning, organization, command, coordination and control, **10 marks**. The discussion of his 14 administrative principles **10 marks**. **Total 20 marks**



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TITLE OF EXAMINATION: B.Sc.

COLLEGE: CBSS

DEPARTMENT: SOCIOLOGY

SESSION: 2015/2016

SEMESTER: OMEGA

COURSE CODE: SOC 328

CREDIT UNIT: 2

COURSE TITLE: SOCIAL STRATIFICATION AND SOCIAL MOBILITY

TIME: 2 HOURS

INSTRUCTION: ANSWER QUESTION ONE (1) AND NAY OTHER TWO. CREDIT WILL BE GIVEN FOR CLARITY OF EXPRESSION AND ORDERLY PRESENTAION OF MATERIAL.

Give a detail explanation of the effects of Social Stratification on any **Two (2)** of the following

Access to Health Care and Utilization	(15marks)
Child bearing and Child rearing practices	(15marks)
Marital and Family Relations	(15marks)
Social Relations	(15marks)
Values	(15marks)
Lifestyle	(15marks)
Justice and Social Conformity	(15marks)
Personality	(15marks)

Compare and Contrast the views of Karl Marx and Max Weber on Social Stratification
(20marks)

Briefly differentiate the following terms:

Social Stratification and Social mobility	(7marks)
Vertical and Horizontal Mobility	(6marks)
Open and Closed society	(7marks)

Identify and discuss any four (4) factors affecting Social Mobility in your country
(20marks)

Write short note on the following

Socio-economic Status	(5marks)
Capitalism	(5marks)
Income and Wealth	(5marks)
Wages and Salaries	(5marks)



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TITLE OF EXAMINATION:

COLLEGE: CBSS

DEPARTMENT: SOCIOLOGY

SESSION: 2015/2016

SEMESTER: OMEGA

COURSE CODE: SOC 328

CREDIT UNIT: 2

COURSE TITLE: SOCIAL STRATIFICATION AND SOCIAL MOBILITY

COURSE COORDINATOR: DR. T. O. GEORGE

MARKING GUIDE

1) Give a detail explanation of the effects of social stratification on any 2 of the following

i. Access to Health Care and Utilization

Brief definition of health (3marks)

Challenges of health care access and utilisation between the lower and the high class (7marks)

Suggested solutions on the means of resolving the challenge identified (5marks)

ii. Child bearing and Child rearing practices

Brief explanation of Child bearing and Child rearing practices (5marks)

Parenting style and how it differ among lower and high class and consequent stratification (7marks)

Recommendations (5marks)

iii. Marital and Family Relations

Brief explanation of the concepts of marriage, family and types (5marks)

Ability to articulate marital and family relations among different classes in the society (10marks)

Recommendations/ Suggestions (5marks)

iv. Social Relations

Brief explanation of the Social Relations as it relates to Social Stratification (5marks) Relevant examples of the effects of Social stratification on Social relations between the lower and upper class (10marks)

Challenges and recommendations (5marks)

v. Definition of Values with relevant examples with relevant examples (5marks)

Explanation of values between the lower and the higher class (10marks)

Challenges/recommendations (5marks)

vi. Lifestyle

Brief explanation of lifestyle using relevant examples (5marks)

Ability to differentiate between the values of lower and upper class members of the society (10marks)

The way forward/suggested solutions (5marks)

vii. Meaning of Justice and Social conformity (5marks)

The effect of stratification between the lower and upper class on the justice system and social conformity (10marks)

Suggested solutions/recommendations on the way forward (5marks)

viii. Personality

Definition from various perspectives (5marks)

How stratification affect personality among different classes (10marks)

How the differences can be resolved (5marks)

2) Compare and Contrast the views of Karl Marx and Max Weber

Ability to expouse the views of Karl Marx from the conflict perspective, divided society into 2 classes –upper and lower using mainly economic variable, explanation of class consciousness and antagonistic relationship between the 2 classes, Alienation of workers and criticisms of Karl Marx. (10marks)

3) Briefly differentiate the following terms:

i. Social Stratification and Social mobility

i. Ability to explain social stratification, types with relevant examples (3marks)

ii. Ability to explain social mobility, types with relevant examples (3marks)

iii. Identification of 1 difference between social stratification and social mobility (1mark)

ii. Vertical and Horizontal Mobility

iv. Explanation of vertical and horizontal mobility with relevant example (6marks)

iii. Open and Closed society

v. Meaning of open society and types (2marks)

vi. Characteristics of open society such as – flexible, achievement oriented, allows and encourages creativity, innovation and exogamous marriage (2marks)

vii. Meaning of closed society, example Osu caste, Indian society characteristics such as rigidity, customs and tradition bound endogamous marriage etc (3marks)

4. Identify and discuss any four (4) factors affecting social mobility in your country

viii. Ability to list and explain 4 of the following (income, education, occupation, family background, gender, religion, ethnicity etc) carry 5marks each with relevant example.

5. Write short note on the following

ix. Socio-economic status- meaning and at least 1 example (5marks)

x. Capitalism- meaning and with at least 1 example (5marks)

xi. Income and Wealth –meaning and difference between income and wealth with at least 1 example (5marks)

xii. Wages and Salaries – meaning of wages as amount paid to unskilled worker (2marks) and salaries as the earning of skilled professional paid periodically monthly, quarterly, biannually etc (3marks)